

The police agencies and the uniformed police did the work.

In many instances, the evidence shows, at least five police precincts cash payments were made by merchants to policemen for protection of property, and in one case upward of \$2,000 was paid to the commander of a precinct for work done by men of his command.

Mr. Whitman has in his possession a long payroll list, aggregating \$2,750 paid by one manufacturing firm to different policemen covering a period of seven months during the strike of the fur operators.

It is also on record in the Special Prosecutor's office that persons reporting burglaries to the police had to pay money to insure work on their complaints. There is evidence that policemen have been used as bouncers in restaurants and other places after the proprietors of these places had made arrangements with private detective agencies for protection.

The rupture of relations between Mayor Hylan and his Police Commissioner, on the one side, and District Attorney Swann on the other, developed more indications of a genuine "open breach."

#### STEINBRINK GIVES PAPERS TO FORMER GOVERNOR.

Meier Steinbrink, in charge of the Board of Estimate investigation into alleged fraudulent bidding in city contracts, to-day visited Mr. Whitman at the Criminal Courts building.

Mr. Steinbrink carried books and papers relating to the city contract which he recently announced had brought to light some suspicious circumstances, and these he turned over to Mr. Whitman.

"I cannot discuss the details of the case," Mr. Steinbrink told newspaper men. "If I did, I am afraid books and papers would be missing when the Grand Jury sent for them. I intend turning over every bit of information that arouses my suspicion to Gov. Whitman's attention."

"That is a big contract," said the former Governor.

"Not for you," replied Mr. Steinbrink.

"It would not be if I had you for an assistant," returned Mr. Whitman.

It became known last night that the District Attorney had, within forty-eight hours, made three requests of Mr. Enright for the temporary transfer of Detective Sergeant Albert Thomas, who was bodyguard to Gov. Whitman, to Mr. Whitman's staff as an investigator in the corruption investigation. The Police Commissioner has made no reply to these requests and Detective Thomas has not been sent to the District Attorney's office.

Thomas, it is recalled, testified against a certain Police Inspector and was in the room when this Inspector made admissions to Mr. Whitman, which, the latter asserted, were afterward proved. Mr. Whitman admitted he expected some trouble in getting Thomas on his staff, but asserted Rule 184 would play no part in his acceptance of Thomas, as he would be only too glad to use him, "rule or no rule."

#### POLICE CLAMP LID ON CABARETS AND SALOONS AT 1 A. M.

Strict Watch Ordered for Violations of Dry Law—Ordinary Eating Places Not Affected.

Chief Inspector Lahey to-day officially confirmed the report that the police were directed to close all saloons, cabarets and cafes at 1 A. M. This category comprises places where there is dancing or music of any sort. Ordinary eating houses where there are no side features will be permitted to remain open. But in the other places patrons will be given sufficient time to finish their meals when the police find the place open at the hour set for closing.

The police have also been directed to be especially watchful for violations of the Volstead Act in saloons.

The "lid" was clamped down suddenly and mysteriously by the police throughout the city at 1 A. M. to-day. All cafes and cabarets were ordered to close at that hour instead of 2 A. M., the time mentioned in a police order that went out Tuesday.

Whether the change was due to Gov. Miller's message in the Legislature yesterday denouncing lax prohibition enforcement in New York, or to former Gov. Whitman's investigation of alleged corruption in the City Administration, was in doubt.

In all the Broadway cafes and restaurants detectives were on hand at 1 o'clock to-day. Music, entertainments and dancing ceased at that hour, but some of the restaurant proprietors insisted on serving food to patrons who cared to remain.

Most of the places, such as Jojo's, Bonny Arts, Murray's, the Palais Royal, Moulin Rouge, Folies Bergere, Montmartre, Little Club and Maxine's, closed as soon after 1 as they could get the doors out. Reinsborough's remained open, and it was said there the matter of closing at 1 o'clock had been threshed out and it was decided restaurants doing a legitimate business without a bar could remain open.

Thomas Healy, at Healy's, Columbus Avenue and 45th Street, said his show was over at 1 o'clock and that after that there is no music or dancing.

"If any of my patrons come in after 1 o'clock," he added, "I will serve them. I am not violating the law."

Proprietors seemed to take the closing order with better grace than some of the patrons, well dressed men and women, who complained loudly that it was "a shame that places frequented by the best classes of people

## KEY TO EAST SIDE SWIVLE, UNDER ARREST IN VIENNA, BUT IS OUT OF REACH OF U. S.

Krumholz, Known as "The Travelling Pawnshop," Badly Wanted Here.

ALIENS AS HIS VICTIMS.

Is Believed to Have Taken \$200,000 in Loot—Can't Be Extradited.

By Martin Green.

Idor Krumholz, known in the ghettos of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn as "The Travelling Pawnshop," is under arrest in Vienna, Austria, charged with stealing hundreds of his countrymen in this city of an amount approximating \$200,000. But unless some method of getting Idor back—some method outside the limitations placed upon extradition by the latest treaty between the United States and Austria—is adopted, he appears to be beyond the reach of the New York authorities.

Persons who were well acquainted with Krumholz are sure he has most of his loot in his possession and that if he could be brought back he would make some sort of a settlement. "The District Attorney's office, however, has been advised by the State Department that extradition is not included in the extraditable offenses named in the treaty between Austria and the United States."

In addition, the Austrian Government is on the brink of dissolution. Advice from Vienna state that the country will soon pass through a process similar to going into the hands of a receiver. Quick action is necessary if Krumholz is ever to be returned to New York.

It has been suggested that inasmuch as the United States and Austria are still technically at war, the treaty is of no effect—that the treaty was wiped out when the United States declared war against Austria in 1917. A committee of the Krumholz victims is preparing a petition to the District Attorney asking him to send a detective to Vienna at once and bring the embezzler back by main force if necessary.

GOVERNMENT IS UNABLE TO MOVE IN THE CASE.

Detective Sgt. Barney Flood, whose knowledge of police methods in Europe led to the arrest of Krumholz in Vienna a few days ago, would be the logical man for the job, but District Attorney Swann does not appear to be disposed to send him to Austria. The case, which is in the hands of Assistant District Attorneys Murphy and Bohan, is at a standstill because the United States Government does not appear to be able to function.

The return of Krumholz is necessary not only in the interests of justice and of the people he defrauded, but because the District Attorney and the State Superintendent of Banks want to question him about his banking connections in this city. Cancelled checks and other documents in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Murphy indicate a peculiar line of transactions between Krumholz and an east side banking institution.

While delay prevails the chances of Krumholz getting out of jail in Vienna increase, and if he gets out of jail in Vienna and loses himself in Eastern Europe, where he spent his life prior to his arrival in this country, should be closed so early by the police. At some restaurants the proprietors stood at the door at 1 A. M. and kept prospective patrons from entering.

The order was enforced by sergeants, policemen and detectives, with Captains as overseers. It is understood it was issued after a prolonged conference at Police Headquarters late yesterday, which was arranged hurriedly and attended by Commissioner Enright and inspection district commanders.

After the theatre district had been cleared this morning the police said all they knew was they had orders to close the cabarets. No one at Headquarters was sufficiently high in authority to explain the cause of the order.

The only arrests made by the police were on the east side and the four prisoners were bartenders charged with violating the State Excise Law in selling whiskey without a license. There was no charge of violating the Volstead act. Three of the bartenders were arrested in Third Avenue and one in Lexington.

Wesley Robert, a negro bellboy, thirty-one, of No. 507 West 135th Street, and Max Margolis, thirty-two, a clerk, of No. 23 Henry Street, were arrested early this morning in the Times Square Hotel, No. 206 West 43d Street, where they are employed, by Prohibition Agents Erather and Goldstein and locked up in the West 47th Street Station, charged with violating the Volstead act. The agents allege that Robert sold them a half-pint of whiskey for \$5, and that they found a half-pint of liquor in Margolis's possession.

"THE TRAVELLING PAWNSHOP," WHO IS SEIZED IN VIENNA



IDOR KRUMHOLZ

try nine or ten years ago, he will be hard to catch.

The activities of Krumholz in exploiting the foreign born of the east side, the Bronx and Brooklyn form only one branch of the widespread robbery practiced by unscrupulous men of European birth who prey upon their countrymen. The law appears to be unable to reach most of the so-called bankers and brokers and agents and forwarders, and if the law cannot reach Krumholz, who is actually under arrest, certain avoidance of punishment is opened to all and sundry swindlers who can reach Central or Eastern Europe with their loot.

Krumholz's victims number hundreds. Thus far the District Attorney has complaints from Manhattan showing losses aggregating \$150,000 and Detective Sergeant Flood's investigations have brought to light losses of \$15,000 in the Bronx and \$10,000 in Brooklyn. New complaints are coming in, with every indication that the total of the swindler's profits will run up to \$200,000 and perhaps beyond that figure.

The slow moving machinery of justice allowed Krumholz to escape arrest in France on his way to Austria two months ago. Had he been arrested on his arrival in France he could have been extradited in a hurry. But Krumholz was on the coast aboard the Rochambeau, bound for Havre, before the victims woke up and notified the police.

It was then necessary to ask Gov. Smith to ask the State Department to ask the American Ambassador in Paris to ask the French Government to order the French police to arrest Krumholz on his arrival in Havre. By the time this tortuous method had been followed Krumholz had landed. His photograph was sent to the French authorities to proceed on his way and was outside French jurisdiction.

Then Detective Sergeant Flood, who was chief of the Department of Criminal Investigation of the A. E. F. in France and Germany during the war, got busy. At his suggestion the Police Department notified the American Commission, a body which is sitting in Vienna at the time, to ask the Vienna police to look up Krumholz. His photograph was sent to Vienna and the police there nabbed him.

In the absence of definite advice from this country the Vienna police do not know what to do with Krumholz. His victims are confronted with the possibility that he will go free and, with his \$200,000, or whatever is left of it, live out the rest of his days in ease and comfort, hidden away somewhere in Europe.

Krumholz's business was advancing loans on jewelry to small storekeepers and their wives and accepting payment in installments. When he prepared for his clean-up he made a practice of keeping the jewelry upon which full repayment had been made on one pretext or another. He pawned much of this jewelry as well as much of the jewelry he held as security for pledges and deposited the money in an east side bank. Although he drew out a large sum the day before he sailed—Oct. 28—there was deposited to his credit a considerable amount after his departure. The District Attorney is anxious to discover who deposited this money.

#### FIVE LEGISLATIVE SEATS CONTESTED

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Five contests for seats in the Legislature have developed since the opening of the session.

In the Senate John J. Dunnigan is questioning the election of George H. Taylor in the Twenty-third District, and Daniel Carroll questions the right of Abraham Katlin to his seat from the Eleventh District.

On the Assembly side Speaker Mackintosh notified that Joseph McKee, Thomas J. McDonald and Edward J. Walsh, all of the Bronx, would face contests by their unsuccessful opponents at last fall's election.

Wesley Robert, a negro bellboy, thirty-one, of No. 507 West 135th Street, and Max Margolis, thirty-two, a clerk, of No. 23 Henry Street, were arrested early this morning in the Times Square Hotel, No. 206 West 43d Street, where they are employed, by Prohibition Agents Erather and Goldstein and locked up in the West 47th Street Station, charged with violating the Volstead act. The agents allege that Robert sold them a half-pint of whiskey for \$5, and that they found a half-pint of liquor in Margolis's possession.

## LANGDON WAS SHOT IN BACK; TURNED AND FIRED TWICE

Japan Says Killing Due to Failure to Heed or Understand Sentry's Command.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(United Press.)

W. H. Langdon, of the American cruiser Albany was shot by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok when he failed to understand or heed a command to halt, said an official version of the incident received to-day by the Japanese Embassy from its Government.

Another message to the Embassy said the Japanese Government and people were greatly concerned over the incident and that both the Minister of War at Tokyo and the Japanese commandant at Vladivostok had expressed regret to the commander of the Albany, of which Lieut. Langdon was chief engineer.

The message as to the shooting, as made public by the Japanese Embassy, said:

"The Japanese sentry stationed in front of the Japanese Staff Headquarters at half past 4 o'clock in the morning saw a man approaching who was using a flashlight, casting his rays upon the front of the staff building. He stopped the man and demanded to know if he was Russian or American. Not understanding the reply made by Langdon, the sentry sought to pull back the hood which was drawn over his face to inspect him."

"The officer resisted and drew a revolver, whereupon the sentry stepped back a couple of paces and presented his bayonet the officer turned to proceed on his way. The sentry called to him in Japanese to stop and when the order was disregarded he fired. Langdon turned upon the sentry and fired twice at him with his revolver and then collapsed."

The sentry has been arrested, another message to the Embassy said, and ordered before a court-martial which is charged to develop all of the facts, upon which the Government may proceed further, in the case.

Secretary Daniels confessed to-day with Acting Secretary Davis of the State Department in an effort to expedite complete official reports of the killing.

After the conference Mr. Davis said the State Department was seeking the fullest reports from its agents at Vladivostok. The American Consul there already has been asked for a more complete account than that received yesterday, but no reply has yet been received from him. Signaling the Navy Department in endeavoring to get fuller reports from naval officials at the Siberian port.

Whether a protest will be lodged with the Japanese Foreign Office will depend upon the facts as developed by the investigation now in progress. It was said at the State Department. On the basis of such official and unofficial information as has been received, some officials are inclined to regard the shooting as the act of an excitable sentry.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 12.—The mounted police have rounded up nineteen alien who escaped from immigration agents. Captured in a store at Westfield Beach and brought to this city on a commandeered locomotive, the aliens will be deported on the next boat to Antwerp.

#### WHAT IS DOING TO-DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE.

Finance Committee begins hearings on Soldier Bonus Bill. Interstate Commerce Committee continues hearings on further suspension of section 10 of the Clayton Act.

Appropriations Committee considers Sundry Civil Bill. Immigration Committee hearings on Immigration Suspension Bill.

HOUSE.

Expected to pass Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

Judiciary Committee opens hearings on bill of Representative Edmunds, Pennsylvania, to allow sale of liquor on ships flying American flag.

Appropriations sub-committee considers Army, Navy, Deficiency, Rivers and Harbors and Agriculture Appropriation Bills.

Shipping Board Committee continues investigation of board.

Admiral Washington appears before Naval Affairs Committee on size of navy during next year.

## GENERALS INDORSE EDUCATION PLANS IN ARMY TRAINING

Congress Expected to Recognize Its Value in Considering Appropriations.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (Copyright, 1921)—Congress is considering the cutting down of the standing army to 175,000 men, which means that a surplus of about 50,000 men would have to be honorably discharged when their enlistments end. While normally the fluctuation in the size of the United States Army is not a matter of general concern, there are indications of widespread disappointment among the young men who had been rushing into the army to get the benefits of the new educational system.

From practically every army corps area in the United States has come word of the success of the educational and vocational training, a system which has been in operation for about a year. Battered graduates of commercial courses are serving as instructors and clerks in many posts, graduates of printing schools are earning since their separation from the service good wages in the printing trades, and enlisted men who have studied agricultural and tractor work are finding many opportunities to make good use of their training.

It is a safe bet that the educational system started in the army has come to stay and that it is the first time the peace-time army has had something so attractive to offer that recruiting has been an easy task.

The big question is how far the United States Government should provide educational opportunities for those who want the military life as well. Either the cutting down of the army to 175,000 men will mean some plan whereby enlistments are accepted for a year and no longer or else the regulars who have been in the service for years will have to be encouraged to seek honorable discharges so as to make way for the youngsters desiring vocational and general education.

Commenting on the educational system, Major Gen. Liggett of the Ninth Corps Area at San Francisco writes:

"Education is a necessity; vocational training is a necessity. The present scheme of operation has proved, by obtaining definite results, that the program of educational and vocational training and recreation can be successfully carried out in the army."

Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, commanding General at Camp Dix, N. J., writes:

"The only way by which any one can understand the magnitude and the far-reaching value of education and recreation to the army, and to the country is to visit the classes and the shops and see the attitude and the progress of the students and the devoted zeal of the teachers."

Major Gen. J. G. Harbord, commanding General at Camp Travis, Tex., writes:

"I not only believe the educational and vocational work to be permissible in the army but eminently desirable."

Brig. Gen. George Bell Jr. says educational and recreation work is producing wonderful results for the country and the army, and nothing in this present generation has accomplished as much.

Major Gen. David C. Shanks of the First Corps Area, Boston, says he regards educational and vocational training as important, beneficial and far-reaching. Major Gen. Bullard of the Second Corps Area, Governor's Island, New York, says the system of education and vocational training as shown by his own experience with parents of enlisted men has helped to remove a former prejudice against service in the army.

These comments from the veteran officers of the army, not written for publication, give a bird's-eye view of how the plan is being received. Some of the old generals who have been asking big appropriations for this or that purpose say frankly that if anything is to be cut it should not be appropriations for education and vocational training.

But that's not the difficulty. Congress probably will recognize the value of the plan. The new development is that by cutting down the size of the army the detail work at the army posts will increase for the men left in the service and they will not have as much time for study. Half the enlisted men are in schools now, and at least eighty per cent. of those who enlist ask for education and say it is their chief reason for entering the service. The cost of recruiting has therefore been cut down from \$50 a man to \$45 a man and there's a big waiting list.

The question is whether Congress will make advantage of the opportunity to reach thousands of alien adults as well as American born who for one reason or another have in their youth been deprived of education. The plan for a new Department of Education in the Cabinet would not include direct instruction but merely the stimulation of State school systems and would reach the young. The army plan would reach the grown-ups and at the same time create a military reserve.

## SAYS BRINDELL SNEERED AT OFFER OF \$1,000 MADE BY A VICTIM

(Continued From First Page.)

work was up nine stories and the brick wall up two stories and some cement floors were laid.

GOT WORD THE STRIKE WAS PULLED.

Q. Did you get any word regarding the building that day? A. Yes, Mr. Welland of McNeill & Co. sent me word there was a strike in the building.

Q. What did you do? A. I went to the building and the work was all stopped. They told me the hoisting engineer was on a strike from 4 o'clock in the afternoon, so the forty masons had to stop. The Welland Hoisting Company had the contract.

Mr. Aronson said he asked Mr. Welland to see the head of the Mason Contractors' Association.

Welland reported back two days later and had a talk with Aronson and Architect Schwartz of Schwartz & Gross. Then Welland left to go to Brindell's office.

A little later, Aronson said, the telephone rang. Mr. Schwartz answered and said Welland reported Brindell wanted to see Aronson at once.

"I got a faxial and went down to Mr. Brindell's office with Mr. Welland," said the witness. Mr. Brindell was sitting at his desk.

"Mr. Brindell," I said to him, "why do you stop my job?"

"You have got non-union steel workers on there," he said.

"What of it?" I said. "Every building in New York has non-union steel work; don't you know that?"

"How much is it worth to you to go on?" he says to me.

"I'll give you a thousand dollars," I told him.

THOUSAND DOLLAR OFFER DID NOT SUI.

"Oh, come on! Come on, boy!" he said to me.

"Think of what the delay costs you," he says. "Think about the interest and the rent. I know what your investment is. I was up there with Atwell the other night to look the place over."

"Don't talk amounts like a thousand dollars here," he says to me. "Come on, boy! Come on! Come on!"

"I won't give him \$2,000," I said. "Oh, come on!" he said. "Come on!"

"Then I ask him if he will make a figure and he says if he makes a figure it will stagger me. I say '\$2,000.' 'Give me \$2,000,' he says."

"I say: 'Mr. Brindell, I'll give you \$5,000.' 'All right, Mr. Aronson,' he says; 'have you got the cash?'"

"I didn't have the cash. I told him, so he told me to get it for him in two hours."

Then he called up on the telephone and asked for Mr. Atwell, but I couldn't make out what he said.

"Then I went to the Lincoln Trust Company, where were Mr. Ward and Mr. Schwartz."

Q. Did you draw this check then? A. Yes.

The check for \$5,000 was put in evidence over Mr. Littleton's objection.

Aronson said he drew the money in \$100 bills and went to Brindell's office.

BRINDELL NOT AFRAID OF ANYBODY.

"I find him at the desk," said Mr. Aronson, "and I give him the money in a package with the paper band

on it, just the way the bank gave it to me. Mr. Brindell laid it on the desk."

"Ain't you afraid about the money on the desk that way?" I asked him.

"No," he says, "I'm not afraid of anybody."

"Then he took up the telephone and called for the headquarters of the Hoisting Engineers' Union. He asked if Mr. Rice was there. Then he says: 'When Rice comes in to tell him the 26th Street job is O. K.'"

"Will I be held up again any more?" I asked him.

"No," he says, "you are all right now."

At the outset of the cross examination Mr. Littleton sought to establish that the \$5,000 involved in the transaction was not the personal property of Max Aronson, as charged in the indictment, but of "Aronson Bros., Inc.," the signature of the check. The witness said he owned all the capital stock of Aronson Bros.

Q. Do you remember testifying to the Lockwood committee? A. Yes.

Q. Was suggested going before the committee? A. I saw in the papers about the committee and called Mr. Untermyer's home at Yonkers on the telephone and talked with his secretary.

Q. How long was that before you appeared as a witness? A. I think it was late October or early November.

Q. When did you first see anybody representing Mr. Untermyer? A. When I got a subpoena about six weeks or a month later and I went to see Mr. Berger and Mr. Unger at No. 51 Chambers Street.

Q. Did you write a letter to Mr. Untermyer? A. No letters.

Q. When you saw Mr. Berger and Mr. Unger did you make and sign a statement and sign it? A. I do not remember that I signed anything.

Q. Had you made any statement before you appeared before the Lockwood Committee, except to Mr. Berger? A. I advertised it all over. I talked about it everywhere, to everybody who was in the building business. "I bet I talked to a hundred people about it."

Q. You say you advertised it? In what papers? A. I mean I talked about it—talked all the time about it to everybody, everywhere.

Q. When you went to Brindell in May to complain about the noise wreckers, what did you say? A. I told him they were park men and no good—bums! Bums out of a park! Wild men!

Q. Did you tell the Lockwood Committee they were "wild men" and "bums"? A. What difference does that make—what I told the Lockwood Committee?

HIS ACT PART OF A SCHEME AND PLAN.

"Back of this transaction," said Mr. Untermyer in his opening, "is a far more malign and distressing realization than the mere extortion of \$5,000. It is a part of a far-reaching and comprehensive scheme and plan."

Mr. Littleton later interposed an objection to statements to the jury regarding matters outside the evidence in this particular case.

Mr. Untermyer dropped the general conspiracy for a moment to recall he had forgotten to tell the jury that Brindell, while bargaining with Aronson, said: "I went around last night with Atwell and looked over that job of yours."

Mr. Untermyer then returned to

## DEATH OF LENIN IS IMPLIED IN BERLIN MESSAGE

Moscow Report to Germany

Names "Karpoff," Former Pseudonym of Bolshevik Premier.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—"Karpoff," a member of the Supreme Council, is dead, a Moscow message announced to-day.

"Karpoff was a nom de plume," formerly used by Nikolai Lenin, whose serious illness was announced early this week. Germans familiar with Russian affairs said they knew of no other man by that name.

The Moscow message said two physicians summoned from Berlin to attend "Karpoff" had been ordered back before their special train reached the frontier.

Dr. Hise and Dr. Hille were summoned Tuesday to attend Lenin.

The topic of the general conspiracy after Justice Mealy ruled that evidence of the general conspiracy was admissible "to throw light on this particular case" and that "it was not an accidental incident" or a misunderstanding.

Mr. Untermyer said he meant to put in evidence all the Lockwood Committee material as to Brindell's tyranny over the housewrecking trade. (This is the situation which The Evening World has shown furnished the motives of revenge and hatred that led to the Wall Street explosion of Sept. 16.)

"Trinitite was taken from building after building in this city through this domination of the housewreckers," Mr. Untermyer said.

"I object," declared Mr. Littleton, "and I ask the Court to declare a mistrial on the ground that the statements are detrimental to the interests of the defendant and outside the limits of any evidence which may be offered."

The objection was overruled, as was a motion made by Mr. Littleton to withdraw a juror, when Mr. Untermyer said he was going to show the opportunities afforded to Brindell by the universal open-shop rule for steel erection which afforded him a pretext for calling a strike on any building at any time.

Mr. Untermyer said he also meant to prove Brindell's intent to extort was shown by Brindell's extortion of \$50,000 "strike insurance" from Mr. Robinson of Irons & Robinson. There was another wrangle between counsel and still another when Mr. Littleton objected to a statement by Mr. Untermyer that the prosecution had been unable to get hold of Walking Delegate Richard Pike as a witness.

CHILD MATCHES FIRE.

Girl, Six Years Old, Is in Serious Condition From Burns.

Shortly before noon to-day, Elizabeth McNeill, six years old, left alone on the second floor of her home at No. 5215 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, set her dress on fire, playing with matches. She ran into the hall, ablaze from her knees to her hair.

Neighbors extinguished the flames, and Dr. Joseph Behan, who was passing in his automobile, took the child to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said that her condition was serious. Firemen from Engine Company No. 201 put out the fire in the house, which was slight.

WINE \$12,000 VERDICT AGAINST HOTEL.

A verdict for \$12,000 was awarded to Mrs. Sara Bralowsky against the Hotel Traymore, No. 165 West 55th Street, Manhattan, by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Platt in White Plains to-day. Mrs. Bralowsky sued for the death of her husband, Samuel, who was killed while taking tea to the roof of a garage building, falling ten stories. Mrs. Bralowsky declared the accident was due to a faulty scaffold.

# Gunther Furs

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